

London Free Press.

VOL. I.

LOUDON, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 27, 1852.

NO. 2.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
JNO. W. & SAM'L B. O'BRIEN,
Office on Cedar Street, East of the Public Square.

TERMS.—Two Dollars in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in six months; Three Dollars at expiration of year.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 50 Cents for each subsequent insertion.

YEARLY RATES.
Professional Cards, (five lines or less,) \$ 5
" (more than five lines,) 10
Quarter of column or less, 15
Half column, 25
One column, 35
Announcing candidates, (advertisers,) 75
Address the Publishers, Post Paid.

LOUDON:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1852.

The Newspaper Press.—The laborer and the employer—the mechanic and the capitalist—the merchant and the man who lives on his interest—all acknowledge the power of the newspaper press, and consult its columns from day to day with increased zeal. The influence of the newspaper is immense in this country, and no one who is a lover of rational liberty and a Republican form of Government, can wish it less.

While the press is free as now, tyranny or oppression can never overcome our national manhood. The glory of this land, which is irradiating the whole earth, cannot be dimmed. And yet few newspapers in this country can live and become strong, without devoting a portion of their columns to advertisements. The rate of newspapers is so low among us, that the mere subscription price, without some other aid, will not sustain them. The ablest, most influential papers in this country are those that are enabled by yielding a portion of their columns to advertisements, to put a quota of the income from that source on to the paper itself for its improvement—devoting that expense to it which its mere subscription price will not justify.

The writer's observation in this respect has been of long continuance, and the fact has commended itself to him very many times in the last twenty years, in the rise and fall of newspapers.

If, then, the newspaper is so indispensable as the guardian of our liberties—addressing itself to thousands where the living voice can reach but hundreds—how valuable is any mode by which it obtains strength and permanency. How important a duty it becomes to sustain it. How few think that, in the communications they make through the advertising columns of a newspaper—which in expense is but trifling and returns with tenfold interest to the advertiser—how few indeed think that, besides this pecuniary advantage growing out of their liberal views is the higher, nobler one of strengthening the newspaper of their choice—of giving it a wider circulation, and more power to its efforts—of speeding it with more certainty and efficiency into the family circle: thus laying the foundation in the youthful members of those circles, by imperceptible degrees, for good men and women—strengthening the patriotism and virtue of all, and blessing the State with those richest jewels, good citizens! And yet, out of a well-digested system of advertising springs, legitimately, such advantages as these; growing as they spread, till the good they do becomes immense, incalculable. He is not wise, either in a worldly, moral, or social sense, with so great results springing from such a line of business conduct, who is not the GENEROUS PATRON OF A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING.—*Palmers's Bostonian.*

The Hon. JOHN BELL arrived at his home in this city, yesterday. At short notice, a number of his old friends went out on the turnpike to meet and escort him into the city. The Clippewa Boys were in uniform, with banner and music. E. Underwood, Esq., welcomed Mr. Bell home in a short impromptu address. Mr. B. replied at length, and we presume to the satisfaction of his friends.—*Nash, Oct. 19th.*

BE.—We are sorry that Col. Bell's health has been so feeble that he could not visit this division of the State. He would have met the hearty welcome of many admiring hearts. Standing as he now does, at the head of the American Senate, and in the full confidence of both Fillmore and Webster, and a firm and unyielding supporter of Gen. Scott—he could have contributed much to swell the majority of Gen. Scott in Tennessee.

The McDonough Will Case.—Judge McCaleb decided, in New Orleans on the 6th inst., that the McDonough Will is null and void. The claims of Baltimore and New Orleans are set aside, and the estate divided among the heirs at law.

Auction of Ladies.—An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. "In every district," says the historian, "they assembled on a certain day of every year, all the virgins of marriageable age." The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives, according to the depth of their purses. But alas! it seems there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered; yet these were also disposed of, so provided were the Babylonians. "When all the beautiful virgins," says the historian, "were sold the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome, served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about five hundred years before Christ."

Crops in Arkansas.—The Batesville (Ark.) News says: The crops in every part of this quarter of the State, now growing, are remarkably flourishing, and never gave promise of higher reward to the husbandman than that which is now offered. Thus far there has been no failure in any of the productions of our region, save in the article wheat. That crop was almost entirely cut off by the heavy spring rains, inasmuch that at seed time, and cake time too, we will and do cast our eyes or thoughts to other more favored regions.

Hogs.—Price and Prospects of the New Crop.—The Cincinnati Price Current reports hogs in every region of Kentucky and Indiana as largely increasing in numbers and of better quality, and adds:

We hear but little from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; but, considering the scarcity of last season, it is more than probable there will be an increase rather than falling off, as we seldom have two seasons of scarcity together.

Throughout Ohio we learn that more young hogs are being fed than usual, and in many sections an increase of one third is anticipated. The high price of pork has caused the farmers throughout the West to bestow much care and attention upon their pigs as they do upon their children. Throughout many sections of the South, the planters are making strong endeavors to "grow their own meat."

We hear of contracts by the packers for the future delivery of some 20,000 hogs, to be fattened in Indiana, at 2 and 2 1/2 cents, gross. Several thousands have been engaged by Madison packers, for the next season, at 4 and 4 1/2 cents net. We hear also of various contracts in Kentucky, at 3 and 2 1/2 cents gross, to be delivered when fattened, in the fall. A sale of 1000 head has been made, delivered here at 43 cents. One of our principal provision dealers and packers sold 100 barrels of meat pork, on Monday, to be made of next crop, and to be delivered in June, 1853, at \$15 per barrel, which is \$5 per barrel less than the present price.

The above we believe to be an accurate and impartial statement of the present condition of the forth coming hog crop, and we leave the reader to draw his own conclusions in regard to the prospect of the next season.

High Tariff.—The price of railroad iron in England has gone up from \$21 to \$31 per ton. This adds, under our ad valorem tariff, \$6 per ton to the duty, thus increasing the protection on our side.

Will our high tariff whigs just note this down, so they may not forget it when they come to oppose the ruinous tariff of '46?—*Enquirer.*

That's precisely what the whigs said—as soon as the English have broken up our furnaces and obtained a monopoly of the trade, they would put their own prices on the article. Iron is one of the indispensable—every farmer must have it. If not produced by our own labor here, it must be had from abroad.

The English flatter themselves, that they have prostrated our iron interests—and therefore venture upon an increase of price. If they find they are mistaken, they will reduce again. They have more capital than we have, and they give their laborers wages at starting rates—they can therefore break us down by continued competition. Blackwood's Magazine has asserted what is undeniable, that without protection, manufactures must cease in this country. We cannot wage a successful contest with the redundant population and pauper labor of Europe. Our exports will not be worth the cost of the freight.

Two or three Summers ago, Gen. Scott was spending an interval of leisure at that delightful resort, Newport, Rhode Island. While sojourning there one morning at the breakfast table he asked one of the servants for a newspaper. A lady sitting opposite, a perfect stranger to him, reached across the table with a newspaper in her hand, saying, "Gen. Scott, allow me to furnish you with the N. Y. Herald."

"I thank you, Madam, very sincerely," returned the General, "for your kindness—but I never read the Herald."

"Do you know, Sir?" retorted the lady, with the utmost indignation palpable on her countenance—"do you know that I am the wife of Mr. Bennett, of the Herald?"

Gen. Scott—"I certainly did not know, Madam, that such was the case, or I should not have been guilty of making the remark that has just passed my lips. But, Madam, I have said it, and it cannot be recalled."

From that day to this, the husband of Mrs. Bennett has made it his constant and prominent war upon General Scott, through the columns of his principal journal. No species of attack—no mode of warfare, has been left untried to renege and blacken one of the best and brightest characters in American history. It was the Herald that started the base faced and outrageous slander about Gen. Scott's affiliation with the North and his alliance with Seward; and it was the Herald, that, with a mendacity and baseness in modern times, first charged Gen. Scott with being the author of an anonymous Native American letter signed "Americus," which appeared in a Washington paper several years ago. Its capacity for falsehood and calumny upon the great and good, is only equalled by the crazy imagination of its reckless editor.

The Webster Men Giving In.—At a Whig Convention of the 4th district of Massachusetts, held at Boston on the 21st inst., H. W. Walcott, Esq., was nominated for Congress. Mr. Walcott appeared before the Convention, and accepted the nomination. In a speech made by him, he said the Whig party had done DANIEL WEBSTER irreparable wrong, brought discredit on themselves and their country, made a blot on republican institutions, given strength to the idea that republics are unwieldy and let the last chance go by of placing that distinguished man at the head of affairs. Yet on looking over the whole ground, he had made up his mind that it was his duty to give his vote to the regular whig ticket. He had come to this conclusion with reluctance, as the Whig nomination was not in accordance with his choice or judgement; and could not have seen the least prospect of elevating Mr. Webster to the Presidency, he would have given up his present position worked for that glorious object. This declaration, from one of the ablest and firmest friends of Mr. Webster in Massachusetts, was received with loud applause by the convention.

Money from the Treasury.—Gen. Scott has been in the military service of the country 44 years, during which period he has received as compensation for his services, the sum of \$215,000.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

To which the Worcester Herald fitsly responds: "There you have the character of Loudon. It can rob the Treasury of \$200,000. It can rob the Treasury of a war veteran his pay and ration! It can seize upon a \$100,000 overcharged to the army (Congressmen), but it calculates closely the cost of the triumph of our arms! It has filled the pockets of whole platoons of the defenders with stolen money; but it thinks the terrors of Fort George, Chippewa, and Landy's Lane, too dearly sold for! It has fattened half of all the loafers of Virginia with the enormous profits of Naval contracts; but it would have the military hero of America storm the Gibraltar of the Gulf and the heights of Cerro Gordo, carry our colors in triumph at Comptons, San Antonio, Chancellorsville, and Chancellorsville, and find himself! It charges the soldier with his quarrel, but it is unwilling to carry out a credit for the service with which he has covered himself, and the glories with which he has guided his country!"

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Here is a direct contradiction in statements. Col. Tarpley is a man of high authority with Democrats; and is making Pierce speak thro' the country. He spoke here a short time ago. How is this contradiction to be reconciled?—*Nashville Banner.*

The twenty dollar bank bills on the bank of Tennessee are many of them counterfeit. The shading of the letters in the words "Bank of Tennessee," printed in large letters across the face of the bill is much lighter than in the genuine bills.

Consider these things.—Before this time, if the members of the different Whig and Locofoco organizations have done what they undertook to do, you, the people, have at your firesides the means of coolly and calmly comparing the two Presidential candidates.

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Summary of Gen. Pierce's Military Exploits. Ali Gen. Pierce's achievements in war, when brought to the test of the records, consist in falling from or with his horse at the commencement of one action, (Contrabands)—fainting at the beginning of another—being a few yards from the severest fire of the enemy's line—(Chancellorsville)—reaching the ground an hour after another was over, (Molino del Rey)—being taken with severe indisposition and compelled to leave the field just before another commenced; (Chancellorsville); and after lying sick 24 hours, while the battle raged, getting well enough suddenly to repeat himself for duty at Garita de Belia, just after the battle had ended and proposals for surrender had been made.

This is all we can make out of the Heroic Franklin's military career, unless it be the random shot, which passed through the rim of his white hat at the National Bridge, and at which unexpected event, Mr. Warland, who was with him and acted as his private secretary, says "he turned his horse to the right about and galloped as though he feared his last hour was approaching."

The Patriot Chieftain Scott.—A New York paper in an article on Gen. Scott, well and truly says: "Aside from every other distinction, Gen. Scott is a model citizen. No charge of vice, of extravagance, of dissolute habits, of sordid aims, or mercenary motives, can be brought against him. Simply as a man, Gen. Scott stands before the world unimpeached and unimpeachable. He has passed thro' a thousand scenes of temptation in his public career; he has enjoyed the opportunity to amass the wealth of a potentate, yet he is to-day a man without spot or blemish and as true as the stars in a fragrant life, yet he is wholly without fortune. Of the millions that have passed through his hands, and of the millions he might have clutched, had he stooped to it, not a dollar has stuck to his palm."

New Method of Raising Calves.—While on a short visit to the farm of D. M. Crowell, of a few days ago, our attention was drawn to a plan of raising calves for early sale, which to us in this section of the country, has the appearance of novelty, and seems worthy of the consideration of stock-growers.

Mr. Crowell took ten calves (all heifers) last spring, and commenced feeding them on sour milk at a few days old, keeping them on the same kind of food during the summer, till the calves came to feed themselves uniformly, but not very abundantly, so as to keep them growing thriftily, without forcing too rapidly. In the fall they were put in the stable and fed on hay and a little meal, increasing the quantity of the latter gradually, with a view of fitting them for beef in the spring, at one year or a little under. These calves now look like young oxen, and are estimated to weigh about 500 lbs. each alive.—*New York Farmer.*

Salt Lake City.—A Marylander, writing from Salt Lake City, under date of July 9th, says: "It is situated in a valley, with a stream of cool water coursing through each street. The houses are made, and regularly built, of brick. The houses are built of unburnt brick, but present a neat appearance. They have in course of erection in this city a Temple which, when completed, will be four hundred feet square and six hundred feet high—to be built upon pillars—the walls with marble and overlaid with gold. When completed this will be a costly magnificent structure. The city numbers in inhabitants some 10,000 souls, containing a military companies, two brass bands, &c., &c., and withal, the people evince a great degree of cleverness. Groceries are very high here, but not equal to the prices charged along the route. Sugar, coffee and rice retail along the route from 50 cents to \$1 per pound, here those articles bring 40 cents per pound."

Scott in '48.—The Hartford Times, the leading Democratic organ in Connecticut, which is now denouncing the Whig candidate without pause or scruple, spoke of him in 1848, as the GREAT MAN of the Mexican war. After endeavoring to disparage Gen. Taylor by a comparison, it said: "If not honor and gratitude, at least let this great commander have what his battles have given his country. Peace. It cannot be right to any man to dishonor the white hairs of a veteran chief, whose life has been spent in the service of his country and who has contributed as much to her honor and aggrandizement as any man living. Differing as we do from Gen. Scott in political views, we have nevertheless always thoroughly respected and admired his personal and military achievements, and his party toward their most distinguished adherent."

The Savannah Republican.—heretofore opposed to Gen. Scott.—takes a review of the canvass, concedes that Gen. S. was misunderstood and misrepresented at the time of his nomination—that developments since made show him to be sound on all questions affecting the South—and expresses the hope, that he will receive the vote of Georgia.

This is a sample of the reaction which has been very general in the entire South. If we only had a month longer, it would reach every dispassionate mind South of Mason & Dixon's line. For the developments tend not merely to vindicate Scott's soundness—but they make us have with the New Hampshire Freeholder.—*R. Whig.*

Russian Possessions in N. W. America.—These possessions are in a deplorable condition, from the ferocious warfare carried on by the Indians against the whites, more especially on the Island of Sitka. Continually they menace the city with conflagration and the inhabitants with massacre, nor does one week pass in which the Governor is not obliged to prepare the inhabitants for self-defence; and wherever a party of the latter is found unprotected they are indiscriminately slaughtered and horribly mutilated. The perpetrators of these savage deeds are said to be a fine, intelligent race, but war is their passion, and their method of conducting it is of course owing to their false ideas of warfare conduct. Considering that these fellows are supplied with arms from foreign vessels, the Russians will have no small difficulty in maintaining their position against them.—*R. Whig.*

Rock Oil Spring.—The Morgantown (Va.) Mirror says there is a spring or well, or rather a laboratory of Nature's own originating, near Hughes' river, in that county, from which Rock Oil is extracted at the rate of a barrel a day. The oil is closely intermingled with fine sand, several feet below the surface of the earth, and is separated by washing—the oil of course rising to the surface, where it is readily gathered. It sells from \$9 to \$10 a barrel, and is said to possess curative virtues to a considerable extent.—Near it is also a fine sulphur spring.

"A man can find nowhere so good Savings Bank as by emptying his purse into his head. Knowledge is the best capital he can possess, it is at his command every moment, and always above par.—*Dr. Franklin.*

East Tennessee Railroad.—The Richmond Republican of the 31st ult., says: The county of Washington, Tenn., has by a majority of more than two to one determined to subscribe \$50,000 to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The company have advertised for contractors for the graduation and survey of the road from Jonesborough to Bull Gap, embracing twenty-nine sections. The signs show that Tennessee will without any available delay bring her road to the Virginia line to connect with the grand work of the Lynchburg and Tennessee road.

Countess Bill.—We are informed, says the Savannah Courier, by a gentleman, that counterfeit bills on the Bank of the State of Georgia of the denomination of \$20, are in circulation in the counties of Wilkes, Clinch and Appling; also bills of the denomination of \$100, purporting to have been issued at Washington, Ga.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

Hogs.—Speculations.—As we have before stated the recent decline in bacon has caused a decline in the price of hogs for the packing season, now about commencing. In the Cincinnati prices have declined 25 cents, though a contract, at Madison, Ia., about 115,000 head have been contracted for, and \$5 net is the highest price in that vicinity for several weeks. Our city packers have contracted for upwards of 100,000 hogs, and the present ruling price appears to be \$5. It is fully calculated that upwards of 250,000 hogs will be slaughtered here this season.—*Louis Contr.*

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Dry and Rat-proof Cellars.—Frequent inquiries are made on this subject. Cellars plastered at the sides and on the bottom with hydraulic cement will keep out the water without a drain, and will exclude rats, provided the work has been done in the best manner. Imperfectly executed the water will leak in; and if the coat is too thin or too soft, rats will excavate beneath it, and then crack off piecemeal. It is unnecessary to inform our readers that the very best material is to be used; but some are not aware of the importance of giving it sufficient thickness. On dry and hard gravel, it may do well to apply the mortar at once to the excavated face of the earth; but usually it is much better to cover the cellar bottom, with a paving of stones; and where rather inclined to dampness, with three successive layers, the last of which may be quite small, or even coarse gravel will do. The mortar, made rather thin than spread smoothly over. In a few months the whole will assume a lumpy hardness, through which no rat, with all the cunning of a politician can ever make his way. It will be as dry as a floor, and fruit, vegetables and other articles may be placed directly upon it without fear of dampness. It will not very soon wear out or decay.

Wanted!—An Honest Industrious Boy.—We lately saw an advertisement headed as above.—It conveyed to every boy an impressive moral lesson.

An honest, industrious boy, is always wanted. He will be sought for his services will be in demand. The merchant will want him for a sales man or a clerk; the master mechanic will want him for an apprentice or a journeyman; those with a job to let, will want him for a contractor, parents, for a teacher of their children, and the people for an officer. Townsman will want him as a citizen, acquaintances as a neighbor, neighbors as a friend, families as a visitor, the world as an acquaintance.

"An honest, industrious boy?" Just think of it, boys! will you answer the description? Can you apply for this situation? Are you sure that you will be wanted?

Freeman Hunt.—The N. Y. Independent notices the honorary degree conferred on Mr. HUNT, by Harvard University, as follows: "We are glad to see that the faculty of Harvard College have conferred the Honorary degree of A. M. upon Freeman Hunt, Esq., the founder of the Merchants' Magazine, and its editor for thirteen years it has existed. Such a compliment from our oldest University to the self-made graduate of the printing office is a compliment which nothing but merit could win."

Manufacture of Paper Pulp from Bark and Wood Shavings.—A patent has been taken out in England, for manufacturing pulp, for making paper from straw and other similar vegetable matter, and from the bark of the Osier, or Chesnut tree, by the use of a boiling solution of hydrate of soda or potash, in conjunction with other chemical means, and without mechanical operations. Wood shavings are treated with nitric acid, to obtain pulp for the same purpose.—*Char. Standard.*

Nebraska Territory.—The